**Prevention Analysis Key Terms**

Crime prevention – any action taken to reduce crime risks and build individual and community safety

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) – a unique approach to preventing crime that focuses on the physical environment

Deterrence – a theory of justice whereby the aim of punishment is to prevent or deter future criminal activity

General deterrence – a philosophy stating that punishing an individual offender deters others from offending, and that persons engage in criminal activity if they do not fear apprehension and punishment

Incapacitation – aims to prevent future crimes by removing the individual’s ability to commit criminal acts instead of rehabilitating the individual; considered by some to be a subset of specific deterrence

Index crimes – the eight major crimes included in Part I of the FBI’s Uniform Crime Report: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) – a national survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the US Census Bureau for the purpose of building a crime index

Situational crime prevention – seeks to reduce opportunities for specific categories of crime by increasing the associated risks/difficulties and reducing the rewards

Specific deterrence (a.k.a. special deterrence) – crime prevention techniques that are achieved by instilling fear in the individual being punished so that the person refrains from future violation of the law

Target hardening – the concept of reducing the opportunity for an offender to carry out a crime as a means to prevent crime

Uniform Crime Report (UCR) – consists of crime indexes (i.e. burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson) published annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which summarize the incidence and rate of reported crimes within the US